

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 18.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1903. NEWSPAPER.

WHOLE No. 2266

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**W. L. A. THURLEY**—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, 100, Box 78, Honolulu, T. H. King and Bethel Sts.

**H. HANSEN & CO.**—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, T. H.

**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.**—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, T. H. Wallis Islands.

**LEWIS & COOK**—Robert Lewis, P. O. Box 100, Honolulu, T. H. Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

**C. HUSTACE**—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 22 King St., Tel. 115. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

**CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.**—Bottle, Soda, Port and Allen Sts. Honolulu, T. H. Agents.

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.**—Machinery of every description made to order.

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY**—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 28, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital. Val. High.

### MERCANTILE.

**O. Brewer & Co.** 1,000,000 25 25 25

### BOARDS.

**Ewa** 1,000,000 20 20 20

**Hale** 1,000,000 20 20 20

**Haw. Agric. Co.** 2,312,750 30 30 30

**Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.** 2,000,000 20 20 20

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# FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS DENIED AND GAG LAW IS ANNOUNCED TO MEMBERS OF THE UPPER HOUSE

## Honorable Representatives Listen to Bills of Divers Sorts.



Mahoe Wanted a Clean Sweep.

YESTERDAY'S session of the House was marked by a change in the speaker which has caused the members to listen to bills of divers sorts. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the speaker, who was assisted by the clerk. The session was held in the presence of a large number of members and a few spectators.

The first bill introduced was a bill to amend the law relating to the election of members of the House. The bill was introduced by a member of the House and was read by the clerk. The speaker then announced that the bill would be taken up at a later date.

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Prendergast Was Laughed at.

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by Beckley, an Independent, who asked the speaker if the House would go to the committee on the whole or if, as the original motion provided, a committee of nine members would be appointed to investigate the matter.

The speaker was puzzled. Gilliam had a day ago amended the original resolution calling for nine members, to read that the entire House should go, but through an error a notice was sent to the Board of Health containing the motion without the amendment.

Beckley spoke of this. Gilliam stated that he understood that the House was to go as the "House" and "sit" at the leper settlement, the speaker being in the chair. The speaker said that would be impossible, as the House was privileged to sit only in the capital city.

Emmeluth urged that the House be divided into several committees and that each undertake some particular line of investigation. He said the reporters going should do the same. They would stay two days and a half day would be given over to hearing the claims of the lepers.

Prendergast said some would not go, as they suffered from seasickness. He believed the plan was to appoint separate committees on the steamship when the speaker knew just who would go. Kanoho said it was the sacred duty of all to go. Sick or well, they should take the trip.

Beckley thought the House should go under the direction of the committee on public health, of which he is chairman.

Maheka was in accord with Beckley but failed to see how under the resolution passed several days before they could go except as a committee of the whole.

Robertson said the resolution called for a committee of nine and no more. The others would merely go along with the nine.

The old resolution was read and a lengthy debate ensued.

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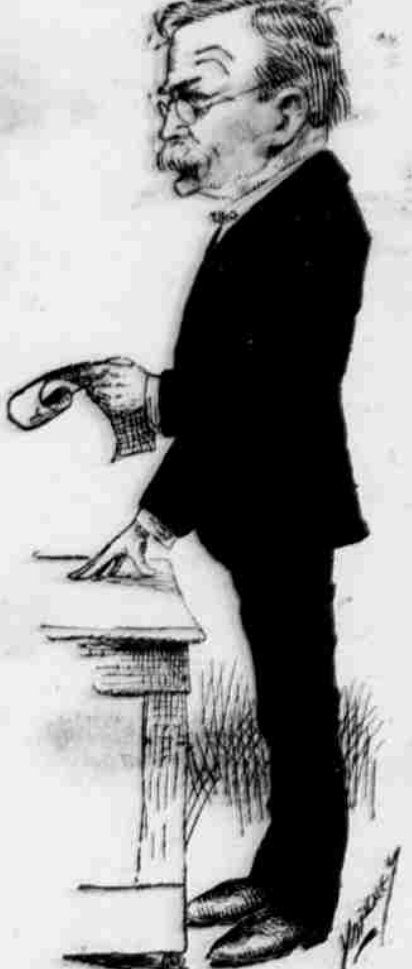
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Dickey Knows the Rules.

day's work in the Territory of Hawaii.

Hiblo, Ind.—An act to provide that only American citizens of the Territory of Hawaii shall be employed in public work.

Maheka, Dem.—An act to provide for the establishment of municipal and county governments in the Territory of Hawaii.

Emmeluth, Ind.—An act to provide election laws for the Territory of Hawaii, the object being to provide for election of officials and legislators upon a basis of proportional representation.

Emmeluth, Ind.—An act to provide for exemptions from legal executions, amending section 1485 of the Civil Code, the object being to provide more liberal exemptions.

Kumale, Rep., introduced a joint resolution asking that Congress amend the Territorial Act by striking out in section 14 the following words: "All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language." On motion of Robertson, the resolution was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Kanoho, Dem., asked that his bill for repeal of the laws concerning vaccination be taken up. It was passed on reading by title and ordered printed.

From Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson the House received a communication stating that the old Fort street school building had been examined and found not worth the cost of necessary improvements. It was proposed to tear the building down and remove it, as the lot is not large enough to provide room for such a new building as was required. An appropriation would be needed to provide quarters for the school in the meantime.

Emmeluth wanted to know if there was any report of a building commissioner accompanying the letter. He thought the House ought to have a report from such an expert authority upon which to base action. Speaker Akina referred the matter to the committee on public improvements, stating that the committee would investigate.

Mahoe, who is a merry wag of sixty and odd, first had the rules suspended and then he presented a marvelous performance.

(Continued on Page 4)

Abulhi Wrote Oils.

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## HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

Waiman Sugar Mill Company Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Waiman Sugar Mill Company, held Wednesday, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

J. B. Atterton, president; E. W. Schmidt, vice president; E. D. Tenney, secretary; W. A. Bowen, treasurer; E. P. Chapin, auditor, and John Farnsworth, manager.

The treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past year were \$127,877.25, operating expenses, \$109,000.00. The company paid out \$18.78 in dividends.

Manager Farnsworth stated that in the past fifteen months an average of 1.1 tons to the acre had been taken from 25 acres of cane. The price of sugar had been increased. The plan for increasing the production of sugar was greater cultivation without planting new areas.

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## LOOK FOR FIGHT.

**P**ORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a ten days' stay in Caracas, Venezuela, where he went to investigate the Venezuelan situation. The outlook, as one sees it at the Venezuelan capital, is not good. There is a feeling of apprehension in the air. The Castro government becomes more unpopular and hostility to it is talked rather freely and the substantial and solvent people of the community condemn the Government's attitude toward the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. The New York and Bermudez Company, the correspondent is informed, is quietly gathering a strong force of well-armed and well-drilled men at the asphalt lake. These men are under the command of Major Rafferty, formerly of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, a brave and efficient officer. They will resist all encroachment, whether made by the Government or revolutionary troops. The United States gunboat Scorpion has been ordered to the pitch lake, with orders not to allow the company to be dispossessed prior to the conclusion of the judicial investigation of the case now being made in Washington.

The Venezuelan Government is endeavoring in every possible way to persuade the New York and Bermudez Company to resort to the tribunals. The refusal of the company to adopt that course is based upon the knowledge that in Venezuela the President or dictator changes the judges in a night and imprisons them if they do not give the judgments they are bidden to give.

The correspondent talked with five diplomats in Caracas. They all asserted that the United States Government acted with great prudence and with a degree of forbearance that almost ceased to be a virtue. They spoke highly of the skill and tact with which Minister Loomis had met a delicate and difficult situation.

The diplomatic side of this business is most important and difficult. The United States after receiving all the official record and facts in the controversy between the Venezuelan Government, decided to make a thorough investigation, and sent for a complete set of the laws of Venezuela, some sixteen volumes. Pending the outcome of this investigation, they asked the Venezuelan Government as a matter of courtesy between friendly nations to kindly suspend the operation of the decree dispossessing the New York and Bermudez Company until an investigation could be made. This the Venezuelan Government declined to do. The request was repeated and again refused. It was then made a third time in an emphatic manner by Minister Loomis; in fact, it was put as a sort of vigorous demand the third time, but the result was the same. Then a protest was made and that was ignored by the Castro Government, though it had ample power and authority to meet any or all of these demands, if it saw fit.

The trouble over the asphalt is only one of a large number of incidents in which the Venezuelan Government has recently been guilty of grave offense to the United States. Three months ago the consular agent of the United States at Barcelona was thrust into prison without cause. The United States Government demanded an apology, but has not yet received it. A year earlier the same consul was arrested and threatened with torture if he did not pay a large sum of money to local military officials. A few months ago a German merchant at Barcelona was tortured by officials there for the purpose of extorting money from him. The German Government sent a cruiser there at once and got satisfaction and kept the vessel four months in Venezuelan waters. The Italians have had men-of-war in Venezuelan waters most of the time for a year.

Last year the American consul at Guayra was attacked and his life threatened. The United States Government has never received satisfactory reparation for that.

**UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED.**  
H. C. Bullis of Asbury Park, N. J., after having endured imprisonment for more than five months in Maracaibo, Venezuela, has returned home to press a claim for \$50,000 damages through the United States Government against the South American republic.

Mr. Bullis was appointed mechanical and electrical engineer of the Maracaibo Electric Light Company two years ago. In a political uprising he was compelled to climb a telegraph pole and seek protection under an American flag, which he tied to the pole.

The police last August found a quantity of ammunition in the electric plant with which Mr. Bullis was connected and he was arrested, charged, as he supposed, with being in league with the revolutionists. He declared his innocence, but repeated appeals to the American consul were unanswered. The authorities, thinking he had no friends, caused his removal to a military prison, where he was kept five months incommunicado. Mr. Bullis smuggled a letter to the American Minister in Caracas, and twenty-four hours afterward the Venezuelan Government complied with a peremptory demand for his release.

**WEALTH AND HUMANITY.**  
Some More of Abram S. Hewitt's Strong Sociological Views.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 19.**—In opening the National Exhibition of Children's Work, which will continue in this city throughout the week, ex-Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt, taking as his text, "Give the Child a Chance," said:

"Children rest on the conscience of society. Unless provision is made for every child to breathe fresh air, humanity itself is a failure. You who know New York know that the chances of New York children for the last fifteen years have not improved, in spite of all the schools and benevolent institutions that have been established. If it takes every penny of taxation to do it, it should be done. And till it is done, every rich man should feel he is robbing humanity. I have said, and I repeat, that the production of wealth should not go on at the expense of humanity—one class growing rich and the other miserable. I feel rejoiced at the close of my life to see that some of those who traveled the road with me regard the wealth they have collected as a trust fund. They are not waiting for executors."

**125,000 Lobsters Escape.**

**BOSTON, Feb. 18.**—There will be a shortage of lobsters in the local market for the next six weeks in consequence of the severe gale which swept on the New England Coast yesterday afternoon. Word was received by the New England Lobster Company this afternoon that the large lobster pond of J. A. Barker at Nahant, Mass., had

## HOW TO GAIN FLESH.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before; and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
409 1/2 Pearl Street, New York  
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Mr. was washed away by the gale and that nearly 100,000 lobsters intended for the Boston market had been liberated. At Rockland, Mr. another pond was damaged and 25,000 lobsters went back to the sea. As all these would have been put on the market before April 1 their loss will stiffen the prices greatly.

## King Going to Germany.

**LONDON, Feb. 19.**—King Edward will start for Germany on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, to visit his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, Saturday evening. His Majesty's stay in Germany will probably be very brief.

## Dense London Fog.

**LONDON, Feb. 19.**—A dense fog enveloped London this morning, impeding all traffic and causing a number of accidents, the most serious of which was a rear-end collision on the underground railroad, as the result of which half a dozen persons received injuries which necessitated their removal to a hospital.

## EDWARD VII AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA

**NEW YORK, Feb. 19.**—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The King and Queen will remain in London until the end of the week, when they will again spend Sunday in the country, either at Windsor or at Sandringham. London has become once more the chief social residence, with the sovereign close at hand, where his Ministers can consult with him this week. Weekly visits are in order for Windsor. The transition means much to tradesmen of the West End, for they perceive in it a promise of potency for a long and prosperous season. The King has settled down to his work and is thoroughly interested in it. Those who know him well assert that the business of state will not be neglected by him, and that it will tend to lengthen rather than to shorten his life. Queen Alexandra, who was greatly depressed when the reign opened and was not disposed to take part in state functions, but the King has insisted upon making her a prominent figure at Westminster, and has even created a precedent for equality of rank and position when the College of Heralds raised objections. The Queen's interest in affairs of state has been stimulated and the King is making full use of her popularity as his strongest resource, and the court, instead of being conducted by the Prince of Wales, will be strongly influenced by the Queen's will and taste. This is the judgment of those in daily contact with the sovereign, and it is a good augury for the new reign.

## COFFEE CANNOT BE CULTIVATED HERE

Says A. Hunter Who Claims to Have Attempted it in Olau.

Editor Advertiser: A Mr. E. H. Edwards comes along and tells us that we should try and revive the dead coffee industry by systematic pruning and culture, and by co-operation among the coffee-planters.

How could we have conducted an enterprise more intelligently than we have this one? We have had the advantage of advice from innumerable experts from Ceylon and elsewhere, who have told us that we knew nothing about coffee culture.

We have consulted together in our frequent meetings of the Coffee-Planters' Association, and have followed all the most-approved methods. We have had the best of machinery put up by the local house of Hackfeld and Company, and the coffee has been properly graded and put on the market in the best of condition. We have tried all methods, and intelligently, as I said before, and yet we have failed to make the industry a success, except in a few favored localities.

In the district of Olau alone several hundred thousands of dollars were expended between the years 1892 and 1899, and about 6,000 acres were planted in coffee. The most or all of this would have been utterly lost, and the planters, nearly all of them, would have been plunged into bankruptcy if the Olau Sugar Company had not bought us out and established on the ruins of the coffee industry what will be in the near future one of the most magnificent sugar plantations in the world. The writer of this saw that the only way to save us from ruin was to try to get the people of Olau interested in sugar, and labored earnestly to that end.

The most of those who opposed the introduction of sugar, to displace coffee, now see that it was a very wise move on our part. Hawaii is essentially a sugar country. Many industries have been tried, and few have been successful except sugar alone. Much could be said on the subject, but it is wise to try to revive an industry which, as long as labor is so expensive, and the price of sugar so low, will certainly raise almost every one who engages in it.

ALBERT HUNTER.

## COPIES OF BILLS.

**UNITED STATES Senate Bill 3025,** relating to the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency, introduced into the Upper House of Congress by Senator Foraker of Ohio February 7, 1901, passed by that body on February 12 and which met an ignominious defeat in the Lower House by reason of the inability of Delegate Robert Wilcox to speak intelligently upon it.

The bill was reported to the Senate with an amendment. Mr. Cooper says an error has crept into the discussion upon the bill in the House, as it was continually referred to as a "redemption" of the Hawaiian coinage, whereas it was in fact a substitution.

It was stated in the bill that the silver which was coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the coins are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be received in the mints as United States coins.

When such coins have been received by either Government in sums not less than \$50 they shall be deposited in the mint at San Francisco and shall be received in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. It is provided in the bill that the superintendent of the mint shall pay for such coins, at their face value, to the proper agent of the Government depositing the same. The sum so deposited, in standard silver coins of the United States, The Governments of Hawaii and the United States are to share equally the expense of transmitting the coins to and from the United States.

A further provision is made that the Hawaiian coins shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, until January 1, 1903, and not afterwards. Silver certificates heretofore issued by the Hawaiian Government, after to be redeemed by the Territorial Government on or before January 1, 1904, and after that date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

There is nothing in the Act that shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the Government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such Government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in the Act for the redemption of Hawaiian silver.

Mr. Foraker's amendment was as follows: "Sec. 5. That the collector of customs for the District of Hawaii is hereby authorized to receive and collect, and to deliver to the designated depository of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii."

This last clause gives Collector of Customs Stackable the authority he desired in the disposition of all moneys received at his office. The sum of \$257,300 is in the appropriation bill for the benefit of the Hawaiian Naval Station, House Bill 13706, introduced into the Senate January 26, 1901, has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and on February 7 was reported by Mr. Hale with an amendment. Under the heading, "Depot for Coal," "to acquire land for the Naval Station and harbor and channel defenses at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$150,000."

Under the caption, "Naval Station, Hawaii—machine shop, \$50,000; smithery and foundry, \$25,000; commandant's house and stables, \$15,000; extending office building, \$35,000; cottage for watchman, \$2,500; grading and fencing, \$10,000; 10-ton wharf crane, \$800; water pipe system, \$1,000 in the Naval Station, Hawaii; a total of \$107,500."

## ENGLISH ONLY WAS MEANT

**CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR** says the intention of the framers of the Organic Act, in making the clause providing that the proceedings of the Legislature should be in English, was that English should be the only language spoken. In an interview yesterday, Chief Justice Frear, who was a member of the Hawaiian Commission which drew the Act, said:

"The Organic Act had the old Constitution of the Republic as a basis. We went over it section by section, adopted here, amended there, and in places incorporated new sections. When the matter of the qualifications of legislators was being considered, a member of the commission offered the section in regard to the use of English. The section was intended to provide for a qualification for members of the Legislature. Already it had been provided as a qualification of voters that they be able to read and write English or Hawaiian. The idea of the commission was that members of the Legislature should be better equipped mentally than the general run of voters and should be able to read and write English understandingly. Providing that proceedings should be in English was a practical enforcement of this idea, or was so intended to be, as I understand it."

"It will be remembered that one section of the Organic Act provides that the session of the Legislature shall be sixty days in length. In the old Constitution the term was fixed at ninety days. It was reduced by the commission with the idea that as there would be no interpreting in the Houses for nearly as much time would be taken up. Had it been the intention of the commission that two languages should be used in the Legislature, I am sure the term would have been left as it was in the Constitution, or at ninety days."

"There was little discussion in the commission in regard to the section. It seemed to be readily agreed, without much argument, that the qualifications of legislators should be above that of the ordinary voter. Congress evidently looked at the matter in the same way, for it passed the section without amendment."

**Beckley Gets His License.**

Purser George C. Beckley of Wilder's steamer Kinai is now a licensed master and pilot of ocean steam vessels and now has the right to act in such capacities in the Pacific Ocean, between these islands and about steam vessels of 1,500 tons gross and under and pilot from Honolulu to sea and return. It may be news to many that Beckley is a navigator. He has followed the sea for thirty-eight years and brought the steamers Helene and Lehua to this port from the Coast

## JOURNEYING FAR TO SEE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

**A**BOARD THE NIPPON MARU, which sailed for the Orient last night, was the William H. Crocker expedition from the Lick Observatory to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Sumatra on May 17.

The expedition is in charge of Assistant Astronomer C. D. Perrine, who has been connected with the Lick Observatory for the past eight years and whose work on comets and with the Crocker expedition is well known. He observed the eclipse of 1891 in Northern California, and was a member of the Crocker expedition to Georgia last year. Mr. Perrine is accompanied by Ralph H. Curtis, for the past year student assistant of the observatory at Berkeley and now an assistant on the Lick Observatory staff.

Twelve or fifteen assistants are required for the proper manipulation of the instruments. These will be selected from the trained officers in the employ of the Dutch Government in Padang. Their work will be entirely photographic. The expedition will travel by way of Yokohama, Hongkong, Singapore and Batavia, through the Straits of Sunda to the middle of the western coast of Sumatra, landing at Padang, which they expect to reach about April 19.

Five weeks of extremely hard work will be required after the camp is located to mount the instruments and make the delicate adjustments so as to be ready for the important six and one-half minutes of eclipse on May 17. Perhaps the most important work will be the systematic search for the so-called planet Vulcan, between Mercury and the sun. The results by the large cameras at the Georgia eclipse lead to a strong hope that more planets will be discovered at Sumatra. The 40-foot camera devised by Professor Schaeberle and used in Chile in 1893, and in India and Georgia, is being taken by the expedition.

The plateholder of the camera will be located in a pit twelve feet deep. The two operators manipulating the plates will be inside the camera and will see the image of the corona recording itself on the plate. The lens will be forty feet above the observers.

Two spectrographs are included in the instrumental equipment of the expedition. They are to record the coronal spectrum. This is pre-eminently the eclipse for such studies.

The Sumatra eclipse is the longest observable eclipse for more than half a century. Others nearly a minute longer have actually occurred in this time, but at sea, where scientific instruments could not be mounted.

## IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are

sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Where the Porto Ricans Go.

On Monday afternoon the steamer Wadale took forty families of the Porto Ricans, who arrived on the Zealandia, to Makawali plantation. The steamer took seventy-five families to Lihue. Thirty families are for the Oahu plantation, on this island. Yesterday the Kinai and the Claudine took the rest of the laborers to the other islands. Eight families went to Spreckelsville, twenty families to Paia, eight families to Wailuku, ten single men to Olowalu and thirty-seven families to Kihohi. Another death has occurred among the immigrants since their arrival here.

## REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm. Rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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"Mischtove," Detroit-toicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**  
Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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**LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR.**  
very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

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BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

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ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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12 MONTHS, FOREIGN	75
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Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

## BUSINESS.

The showing of various plantations as made elsewhere in these columns, is one that must attract investment. It is a startling revelation to strangers and a surprising one even to local people. Probably no form of agriculture in the world produces so much revenue per acre on a large scale as the Hawaiian sugar business; and for that reason our investing people are either making fortunes every year or, where the plantations are new, have such fortunes in sight a little way ahead.

Just now money is more plentiful than it has been at any time since the era of the speculative boom and the plague, and most of it comes from the plantations or on their account. It is giving new life to every kind of business. Merchants, professional men, tradesmen, dealers in luxuries, transportation lines, manufacturers—all these are thriving. As for the press, the increasing business of Hawaii's favorite newspaper speaks for itself.

But one thing can check this advance in values, this efflorescence of prosperity, and that is some stroke of supreme folly on the part of the Legislature. If that body would tear up its program and go in for economy and retrenchment every man, woman and child in Hawaii would be the richer for it.

## THE KING'S OATH.

The London Tablet, organ of the Roman Catholic Church of Great Britain and Ireland, points to the curious circumstance that King Edward VII, in the terms of his coronation oath, will be compelled to insult the religious faith of ten millions of his subjects. The oath is an ancient formula, conceived in the days when Englishmen were in dread of the power of Rome, and it contains this clause:

I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation, and that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous.

Recited in the presence of the Earl Marshal, himself the chief of the Papal nobility of England, and heard for the first time by the vast majority of English and Irish Catholics and Protestant high ritualists, such an utterance may impart a shock which will be felt at the foundations of the King's personal popularity. Nor will matters be improved any by the further declaration, forced into the mouth of the King, that he will not permit himself to be absolved from his oath by the power and authority of the Pope.

It is an historical circumstance that as lately as 1867 this same oath was imposed upon several high officials of the Crown and that, seventy-five years ago, it was taken by every member of Parliament. The Lords and Commons, however, amended the law, leaving the King alone to take the responsibility of a declaration which, as the Tablet says, "visits an indignity upon an immense body of those who acclaim his rule." The Catholic organ suggests that the Conservative party, for its own sake and that of the King, may follow the amending precedent before the time for the coronation arrives.

Speaking of lead pipe cinches there is the one which Plumber Emmeluth has on the Home Rule Legislature.

The revolt in the Tory ranks of Parliament may preface a Liberal triumph in the next elections. As the Khaki enthusiasm is over, it might not be difficult, under all the circumstances, for the old Gladstone forces, with Lord Rosebery at their head, to return triumphantly to power.

Scarcely had the Pat Crowe confession story been exposed as a hoax when authentic news came of the actual capture of the man who induced young Cudahy to get into the wagon that carried him to captivity. His identification is said to be perfect. The detective work on this case has been remarkable, part of it consisting in the publication of stories which were designed to make the kidnappers think the detectives were on a false scent and thus tempt them to relax their guard.

Secretary Cooper's relations with the President of the United States are clearly set forth in the Organic Act. He must transmit to the President one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative session, the proceedings having been recorded by himself. He must also transmit to the President a copy of Executive proceedings and he is the agent through whom the official communications of the President to the Territorial Government are made. This renders him in a very broad sense the Hawaiian representative of the Federal Executive and as such he has been compelled to receive a Legislative snub.

It is not so much a question whether the Supreme Court of the United States could or could not "try" the Hawaiian Legislature, as the independent phrase it, as it is a question whether Congress will see fit to continue a form of suffrage through which Hawaii is compelled to take a Legislature that ordains bad government. We do not say that the present law-giving body has as yet committed itself to misrule but its program is not encouraging. Should it carry this program out, the impression of the Home Rule members that they may do their worst and safely challenge the consequences, is quite likely to be dispelled in rather summary fashion.

## SHOULD PLAGUE BE CURED?

The whole world is beginning to reflect upon the fact that tuberculosis is afflicting the proportions of a true plague, and is trying to devise means to check it. But very few people stop to reflect that if a cure is found for all the dreadful maladies that keep down the tendency to over-population, our descendants of a few generations beyond will be plunged into the fiercest kind of a struggle for existence.

Not very long ago at the Academy of Sciences in Brussels, Lieutenant General Brialmont of the Belgian army delivered a lecture upon the increase of the world's population. Many statisticians, he said, had studied this problem, and according to the average of their calculations he found that Russia doubles her population in fifty years, England in fifty-five, Belgium in sixty, Italy in eighty, and France in 132. The growth of the American population was not mentioned. "A time will come," said General Brialmont, "when there will be too many men on the globe, and the equilibrium between population and production will be established by the disappearance of those for whom there will be no place at the banquet of life. According to statistics most worthy of confidence, the population of the world in 1882 was 1,350,000,000, and in 1890 was 1,450,000,000. That is to say, in eight years it increased by 88,000,000, or more than six per cent. If, calculating upon this basis, we seek the date when the population of the earth will reach twenty-seven milliards of inhabitants, or double the number of hectares that the land of our planet measures, we come to the year 2,280." Consequently, according to the General, who simply made himself the interpreter of the economists, in 386 years the world will no longer be able to feed its inhabitants.

To deny the exactness of my calculation," said General Brialmont, "it will be necessary to prove that the population will not continue to grow as rapidly as I have supposed."

The statistics show that the population of Europe, during the century just past, increased 14 per cent; and the president of the Congress of Vienna declares that the European population has doubled in seventy years, notwithstanding numerous wars and a constant stream of immigration. At this rate, considering the fact that the earth does not perceptibly increase in size, and that the arable land is vastly smaller than the total surface area of the earth, it will not be long before the demand for subsistence must encroach upon the capital stock. From the ten milliards and a half hectares that the land of the earth measures, we must deduct the polar regions, the steppes, the deserts, the mountains that are covered with snow, the lands which are rendered unproductive by industries, and the surfaces occupied by houses. That deduction we find, according to the French tables, scarcely two milliards of hectares of arable land, from which we must also deduct half a milliard hectares for the support of animals. Therefore, as the English geographer, Ravenstein, estimates it, the world will be short of rations in 175 years.

But these estimates of the growth of population do not go far enough. The doctors with their sermons on giving plagues no chance; famines are relieved by world-wide charity; the new surgery is reducing the mortality of wars, and wars themselves are becoming of shorter duration and may be through the agency of peace commissions, suppressed altogether; preachers, doctors and athletic instructors conspire against mortality; now consumption is threatened. If this kind of a thing goes on it will not take anything like 175 years to turn man into a starving, fighting animal.

And yet we have every measure for the eradication of diseases which kindly nature provides so that the human race may continue to find footing on the earth.

The Grand Jury did not report yesterday and is taking plenty of time to frame its conclusions. What the Jury will have to say on the subjects it was directed to investigate is a matter which causes widespread local interest.

Honolulu will welcome good theatricals and will support them if they are clean. But we are much inclined to think that any company that tries to please the theater-goers of this city with a disreputable French play will miss a fortunate engagement.

Let us hope that the members of the Legislature, in going to Molokai, will, so far as they can, obey the spirit of the rule which forbids the clean to come in touch with the unclean. That rule is essential to the well-being of Hawaii and law-makers should be the last ones to violate it.

Between Von Walderssee, who wants to fight and gain glory and spoils, and diplomats who want to avoid another crisis in China, events in the great Mongol Empire are much confused. It might have been better if the allies had established a civil regime at Peking, with a Governor drawn from Switzerland or some other neutral power, and had compelled the military to take a subordinate place. Then there could have been concert of action, but as things are now the most delicate negotiations of the ministers are likely to be interrupted or baffled by some impetuous movement of the troops.

The Legislature has speedily developed a boss in the person of Plumber Emmeluth, whose friends are congratulating him on the ease with which he twists the native majority about his fingers. So far he has coaxed, wheedled or bullied the Hawaiian statesmen into adopting every one or nearly every one of his proposals. It is an unexpected change of front in an anti-haole Legislature and it marks Mr. Emmeluth as a politician of the most modern school. Considering his past relations to the friends of good government it is not too much to expect that he will do more than any other man to bring the native law-makers around to sane policies even though he may seem, at times, to be against such policies. The Advertiser has not admired Mr. Emmeluth as a manipulating politician, but as a manipulating statesman he is a wonder to behold.

There is a petition backed by a resolution before the lower branch of the Legislature asking that the regulations promulgated by the United States Quarantine officer be abolished by that body, and that certain acts of Congress be repealed. The amendment to this resolution must cause in the United States will be shared to some extent here, though Hawaii, in being compelled to accept laws at the hands of legislators who suppose that their acts can override those of Congress, has its fun tempered by apprehension.

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS DENIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion from fifty-three residents of the Second precinct of the Fifth representative district which sought to abolish quarantine regulations and to repeal an act of Congress. Most of the members who understood English thought the petition a good joke and laughed heartily. But Mahoe was as dignified as a dead seal and frowned on the merriment.

Monsarrat asked for the names of those who signed the petition. The clerk read them. The speaker referred the petition to the committee on public health and education.

Speaker Akina announced that he had appointed two assistant clerks.



Editor Kaula Taking Notes.

Hoogs asked if the speaker thought two clerks were enough.

"You made a big howl about the two pages at \$4 a week yesterday," said Hoogs.

Hoogs was ruled out of order. Dickey, rising to a point of order, said they had been out of order for twenty minutes. He wanted the House to return to the first business after the suspension of rules and read all the bills and notices over again.

The speaker thought otherwise. Aylett, a serious dark man, gained the attention of the House by a big shout. Some thought he was about to deliver an oration but he merely stated that he had been startled at the speaker's announcement of the appointment of two assistant clerks. He said that he had gazed at them since the session opened and had believed them newspaper reporters. He was about to scold the extravagance of the speaker when the latter ruled him out of order.

Robertson poured oil on the waters by saying that the House would soon have the \$45,000 appropriated for its expenses at its disposal and as the Republican minority had no representation on the spending committee, that fact would account for the appointment of two clerks for whom there was absolutely no need.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock. The members of both houses are being made the target for many letters. The following is a sample of one directed to Boss Emmeluth:

Honolulu Feb 28 1901

Dear friend

There is 2 bills you ought bring Before the house—that is not according to the Constitution that is

The Board of health Should have No authority But See does Citizens keep their houses Clean

And not have every low rascal taking bribes from those Low mean Bitches of plumbers

2d Then the Magistrates Court Should have full power over Small Debts Say 100 hundred or Say fifty Dollars and no appeal

As you no that the poor Labour or Tradesman Cannot wait For the Swinger

I got a verdict last November Twelve months ago lost 14 dollars Got nothing Since Yours

J. HANLON.

## GAG LAW IN THE SENATE

AT THE usual hour the Senate convened yesterday morning and the opening work was disposed of in a businesslike manner, quite unusual for that body.

The real work was commenced by Senator Kaula, who desired to have the resolution taken up in regard to the proposed visit to Molokai, but was informed he was out of order.

A communication from the lower House was read as follows: "I have the honor to notify you that the House has appointed the following named gentlemen to act as a joint committee on rules: Representatives Makekau, Robertson, Haahoe, Mahoe and Prendergast."

Senator Carter moved to reconsider the motion which carried on Wednesday to the effect that the consideration of the trip to the leper settlement be deferred until after the rules be adopted. The motion was carried.

President Russell offered a suggestion that the original resolution be amended so that invitations could be extended to citizens to visit with the legislators. Cecil Brown disagreed with the chair and proposed that the question of invitations be left to the judgment of the Board of Health.

The chair appointed the following committee to confer with the committee from the lower House on arrangements and the Board of Health: Senators Baldwin, Kaula and Nakapahu. Senator Carter moved that the chair appoint the committee on health before the departure of the Senate to Molokai. Senator White objected and Carter

respectfully withdrew his motion. "If Senator White opposes I will withdraw my motion, as I do not wish to be an obstructionist here," he said, and the question was dropped out of sight. The reading of the rules was taken up once more.

Senator Carter introduced a motion which set forth the duties of the committee on food adulteration as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Food Adulteration to examine the reports of the Food Commissioner, receive all complaints and petitions regarding improper foods, examine the laws regarding adulterated foods in this Territory, and compare the same with similar laws in other communities; and in conference with the Food Commissioner recommend such legislation as they believe desirable and beneficial for the protection of the people of this Territory.

The motion was carried. After one or two small amendments were offered, the section of the rules which had caused such trouble on the preceding day was taken up again for discussion.

The rule reads as follows:

LI. No member shall speak more than twice (and not more than ten minutes at each time) on the same question without leave of the Senate.

Senator C. Brown wanted the time extended to thirty minutes. Carter showed that he feared the power of the Independents by stating he had no objection to the ten-minute clause if it was also embodied in the rule that same could not be suspended at any time.

"The opposition we present to this," he said, "is not with the idea of being obstructionists, and I therefore move as an amendment that no suspension of the rules be allowed except with unanimous consent. I want the Independents to consider this well, for I warn them I shall not consent to a suspension."

"You should not have said that," said Brown, in a low tone.

Carter at once tried to retract, but had gone too far to fool the Independents.

Boss White stated that the proposed rule was not one-sided, for it applied equally on one side as the other, but he forgot to mention that his party being in the majority, could do as they please.

Sensors Paris and White occupied the floor at the same time and questions and answers flew rapidly back and forth for a few minutes. Paris asked the leader of the Independents if he intended the translation of speeches to be included in this ten minutes. Upon being answered in the affirmative Mr. Paris stated that the members might just as well keep their seats under such circumstances. If the time included the translation there would not be time to say anything.

Brown made an appeal to the Senators, saying: "Give us twenty minutes, give us thirty minutes, give us anything, but do not shut off debate!" Baldwin tried the force of his eloquence upon the imperturbable Senators of the Independent party and during his speech Carter left his chair and endeavored to dissuade White from his course. It was of no use, however, for the boss of the Independents shook his head and was evidently not to be moved in his resolve.

Mr. White thanked Mr. Baldwin for his remarks and made the statement that "It was true he had been afflicted with long windedness at one time but that he had received a dose of medicine and now wished to limit his remarks to a short space."

Mr. Carter said he was one who wanted a dose of the same medicine. Why not then adopt his resolution by which there would be no changing



Kanho Talked.

again of the rules except by unanimous consent?

Mr. White said that the amendment which he had introduced was the proper medicine and Mr. Carter answered that this was a homeopathic dose which he could not take, being an allopath.

White, tired of debate, proposed that the question be put to the vote and settled once for all.

Brown threatened that if the rule was passed he would insist that it be lived up to, and that he would not permit translation if a speaker occupied the full time prescribed.

The chair offered as a suggestion that ten minutes be allowed on a motion, five on an amendment and exclusive of translation.

Carter moved that the ayes and noes be taken and the same was carried. The vote was then taken on the amendment proposed by Senator Carter and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris, George R. Carter and William C. Achl. Total 6. Noes—John T. Brown, J. H. Kaula, Luka Nakapahu, William White, I. H. Kahilina, David Kanuha, Samuel E. Kalua, D. Kalauokalani and Nicholas Russell.

The Independents won. C. Brown moved that the vote be taken on the original motion of Senator White. Roll was called and the vote was as follows:

Ayes—John T. Brown, J. H. Kaula,

## "Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health.

Bad Stomach—"Headaches and tired feeling, bad condition of stomach, caused me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stopped all faint troubles." Charles Bover, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Luka Nakapahu, William White, I. H. Kahilina, David Kanuha, Samuel E. Kalua, D. Kalauokalani and Nicholas Russell.

Noes—Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris, George R. Carter and William C. Achl. The Independents were victorious again.

"Gag law sustained," said Senator Cecil Brown and the session adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

With a lobby of one, the Senate resumed the work of passing on the rules and several sections were accepted without argument.

After ceding nearly everything to the Home Rulers a section of the rules was amended so that the president of the House be given full power to take any position he desired in the room while putting a motion or instructing the Senate. A vote was taken and the Independents were surprised to find that, tired of always appearing on the losing side, the Republican constituency cast their vote with them.

This did not satisfy "Obstructionist Bill," however, who immediately moved to reconsider, and following his lead the original rule was accepted.

At 3 o'clock, with only fifteen more rules to pass on, Senator White moved for an adjournment and this was vigorously opposed by the Republican Senators, who were anxious to complete the work in hand. White leaned over to his supporters and told them to vote for the motion. When the motion was put it resulted in the customary vote of eight to six in favor of the motion.

## ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS

REPRESENTATIVE PUUKI yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives the following, being House Bill 8:

An Act to Amend Section 117 of Chapter 10 of the Civil Laws of 1897, Relating to Attending Schools.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 117 of chapter 10 of the Civil Laws of 1897 be and the same is hereby amended by adding to said section the following words, as follows: "Provided, however, that the parents, guardians and others having the responsibility and care of children of such ages, may continue to send such children to either a public or private school until they have attained the full age of 21 years from date of their birth," so that the said section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 117. The attendance of all children between 6 and 15 years of age, both inclusive, at either a public or private school is obligatory; provided, however, that the parents, guardians and others having the responsibility and care of children of such ages may continue to send such children to either a public or private school until they have attained the full age of 21 years from date of their birth. And it shall be incumbent upon all parents, guardians and others having the responsibility and care of children of such ages to send them to some such school. Provided that such attendance shall not be compulsory in the following cases, but in no others: "First—Where there is no school in the school district where such child resides, and the distance to the nearest school exceeds four miles.

"Second—When such child shall be physically or mentally unable to attend school, or of which fact the certificate of a duly qualified physician shall be evidence.

"Third—When a competent person is employed as tutor in the family wherein such child resides, and proper instruction is thereby imparted.

"Fourth—Where any child of not less than the age of 15 years shall have passed the required examination of both



Stenographer Avery Hustle.

primary and grammar school grades, as such requirements shall from time to time exist."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

## VACCINATE OR PAY \$5 FINE

HOUSE BILL 9, introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Kaula, an Independent of Hawaii, is as follows:

An Act to Repeal Sections 92, 93, and the Second Paragraph of Section 94, Part V, Chapter 35 of the Penal Laws as Compiled in 1897, Relating to Vaccination.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That sections 92 and 93 of part V, chapter 35, of the Penal Laws, as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the second paragraph of section 94, part V, chapter 35, of the Penal Laws, as compiled in 1897, and reading as follows: "Every parent or guardian having the charge of any child who shall fail to cause such child to be properly and successfully vaccinated within the age prescribed by statute, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

## ABOLISHING QUARANTINE

MAHOE introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday the following resolution:

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, Greeting:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, vested with all the privileges of voting and residing in the Second Precinct of the Fifth Representative District, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, hereby humbly petition your honorable body as follows, to wit:

That no permit be granted for the establishment of quarantine stations throughout the Territory of Hawaii.

That all regulations promulgated by the United States quarantine officer be abolished.

That the laws, words and clauses of chapter 5, section 97, passed on the 27th day of April and approved on the 30th day of April, 1890, by the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States of America, together with chapter 62 of the Penal Laws of 1892, section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, be repealed.

Signed by fifty-three natives and Portuguese.

## THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGE BILL

THE following is the full text of House Bill 10, introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu:

An Act to Amend Section 30 of Chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892, Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That the second paragraph of section 30 of chapter LVII, of the Session Laws of 1892 be amended so as to read as follows: "The Circuit Court of the First Circuit shall consist of three Judges, who shall be styled First, Second and Third Judges, respectively, of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, either of whom may hold the court."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Hawaiian Gazette (ten pages) is ready for the outgoing mails today.

After a severe attack of illness, Frank Brown is about his business again.

"Volcano" Marshall was serenaded at his home on Liliu street Wednesday night by a number of friends, the serenade being in celebration of the pardon granted Mr. Marshall.

Miss Julia Hunt, formerly a school teacher at Wailaie, and George Macy, formerly with the Mutual Telephone Company, were married Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride in Waikiki, near Maakee Island.

H. Z. Austin, of the Honolulu Tobacco Company, and Miss Jessie Livingston, a trained nurse on the Sheridan, were mutually and pleasantly surprised to meet each other yesterday, having been childhood friends many years ago.

Rumors are being freely circulated to the effect that the post canteen at Camp McKinley will soon be ordered closed. Instructions are daily expected from Washington, and in all probability they will be received on the next steamer.

E. W. McConnell, representative of the directors of the Pan-American exhibit at Buffalo, despairs of being able to secure a true exhibit of these islands for the exposition, but will do the best he can under the circumstances and will show Hawaii-Ni from the poetic point of view.

A small blaze occurred yesterday morning shortly before 10 o'clock in the Elite building in the rooms occupied by the New York Dental Company. An alarm was sent in to the Central fire station, but the blaze was quenched before the arrival of the engines. The fire started from a leak in a feeder pipe leading from a gasoline tank to a small engine for operating the drill machine, and the gasoline became ignited. An explosion followed filling the room with smoke, but doing little damage. One of the dentists was burned slightly about the arms.

## STRUVE IS MARRIED.

Captain of Transport Hancock Weds Miss Boruck.

As foretold exclusively in the Times of the 29th, there occurred Wednesday evening the wedding of Captain Harry Struve, the genial captain of the transport Hancock, and Miss Florence Boruck.

The ceremony was solemnized at the Anglo-American Episcopal church in the presence of a few intimate friends. Miss Boruck is the charming daughter of Marquis Boruck, famous in his time as a politician in California and at one time being secretary to ex-Governor Markham.

Captain Struve is well known as one of the most efficient skippers on the Pacific, and it was while in this capacity as captain of Uncle Sam's transport Hancock that he met Miss Boruck. Mr. and Mrs. Struve will be "at home" to their many friends on board his ship—Manila Times.



# HOUSE HEARS HALF DOZEN BILLS AND SENATE FUSSES OVER PROCEDURE

## Important Measures Are Introduced by the Representatives.

### COMMISSION TO EXAMINE SANITARY FIRE CLAIMS

### Hoogs Seeks To Have All the Electric Wires Save Street Car Companies' Laid Underground.

### ROBERTSON WILL SEEK TO HAVE A THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGE APPOINTED TO SIT ON THE BENCH IN COURTS

**Bills for Compulsory Vaccination, Amendment of Guardian Laws, Abolition of Dog Tax, Apprehension of Leper Suspects, and Many Others To Be Rushed Before the Legislature.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

**T**HINGS went with a rush in the House of Representatives yesterday. Six bills were passed to first reading and ordered printed. They were as follows:

A bill introduced by Representative Gillilan, a Republican of Honolulu, to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 29, 1900, and to report thereon.

A bill introduced by Representative Hoogs, a Republican of Honolulu, to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu. The bill prohibits the running of wires on poles through the city except by companies already having the privilege and by street railway companies using electric power.

A bill introduced by Representative Dickey, a Republican of Maui, to appropriate an emergency fund of \$30,000 for repairing damages by the late storm.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu, relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of the Territory, under certain conditions.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson relating to the real estate of wards and guardians.

Notice has been given of intentions to introduce bills today as follows:

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to repeal section 861 of the civil code providing for the public advertisement of unpaid taxes.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal section 74 of the Session Laws of '88, relating to segregation of leprosy, and sections 997 and 998, part I, of chapter 62 of the Penal Laws of '97, to prevent the spread of leprosy.

Robertson, Rep.—An act to amend section 39 of chapter 58 of the Session Laws of 1892.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of 924, part V, chapter 59, of the Penal Laws of '97, relating to vaccination.

Kumalea, Rep.—An act to prohibit the Board of Health or Health officer for condemning any property for destruction without compensation.

Hoogs, Rep.—An act to prevent the employment of minors in saloons or in places where intoxicating liquors are kept or sold.

Puukii, Dem.—An act to amend section 117, chapter 10, of the Civil Laws of '97, relating to attending schools.

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to amend section 814 of the Civil Laws relating to dog taxes.

Robertson gave notice that he would ask the making of a Third Circuit judgeship. He will speak on the measure today.

There had been rumors for days that the grave question of taxation would be wrestled with early in the session and so yesterday when Haahoe, a Democratic-Independent, Hawaiian from Hawaii, announced that he had a bill to introduce on that subject there was a dead calm in the House. Haahoe deliberately and ponderously delivered himself of a speech, and when interpreted into English it proved to refer only to the rather inferior matter of the three-dollar impost on female dogs. Many of the lobby thought themselves cheated of a sensation. It is said that before the session is over there will be legislation attempted as to all the animals of Noah's ark. One is reminded of Senator Charles Shortridge's pronouncement a few weeks ago in the California Legislature.

"I'm tired," said Shortridge, shaking his head in a perfect fury of energy. "I'm tired of wasting my energy trying to regulate everything on top of the earth. We're not sent here to regulate the dogs and the bees and the humming birds and the ants. These things look out for themselves according to their natural bent. The time of statesmen ought to be better employed. Why, look here," and the Senator held up a bill file—"Just look at these bills. There are enough of them to paralyze the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer, to say nothing of Lukens and the Senator from the mountain tops."

The dog bill was the leader yesterday of the procession of minor acts which will fill the next 90 days with delight. The Senate, too, affords diversion.

"You have a right to think for yourself, but you were placed in that chair to accept opinions on the different subjects from us," said Senator Carter to President Russell shortly after the Senate convened yesterday morning. The remark was the result of a warm argument between the President and the Senator, who were fighting about certain rules which the chair had calmly adopted for the guidance of the Senatorial body without their permission.

The arguments were only in line with the manner in which the entire proceedings of the Senate have been conducted thus far, every little question being magnified until it had assumed the proportions of a mountain, and Senators from each side of the house displaying their powers of oratory, which many times flew wide of the mark.

When the question of going to Molokai with the lower House was presented for their consideration some of the Senators objected; some thought a committee should be appointed for that purpose; others did not want to go at all, while one was honest enough to admit that he wanted to go whether he was on a committee or not. As it now stands it is doubtful if any will go at least it is doubtful if any will go at the expense of the Government.

Nearly all of the day was spent in child's play concerning the adoption of the rules of procedure. To nearly every rule proposed Senator White, for the Home Rulers, raised some objection, and nothing though it was, it was warmly opposed by the opposite party.



BOSS EMMELUTH.

## HOUSE DOES MUCH WORK

**B**OSS EMMELUTH missed the prayer at the opening of yesterday's session of the House. For the fourth time the Man with the Upper Hand failed to hear even the amen. The aged chaplain looked sorrowfully at the empty desk of the speaker and put an extra sentence in his plea for the absent one.

The minutes were read in good style. Secretary Meheula acquiesces agency as he gets experience.

Boss Emmeluth entered as the minutes were being translated into Hawaiian. The Home Rule members respectfully came to attention and those on the Waikiki side of the throne room raised their eyes to the massive painting of Kalakaua—once King of Hawaii—in whose shadow sits the ruling moi.

Alas! Emmeluth can never hope to be king, though mayhap his likeness may be hung some day.

Chairman of three principal standing committees—finance, public expenditures and judiciary—Emmeluth holds the whip and the key of the till.

Makekau set the ball of argument spinning for the day by moving to suspend the rules. He nominated J. D. Avery for the position of stenographer of the House, and Avery was elected. Avery has until the past few days been employed in the Federal Court. He is a competent man.

Beckley asked for the appointment of two pages. Aylett said there was not work for any more employees. Aylett is a husky native and thinks the officers of the House should earn their pay by hustling. Hoogs seconded the motion of Beckley but Aylett's words had sunk deep and the jobs of the pages went glimmering. The poor little chaps, who had new suits made and dressed in red cravats waited in the lobby under the wings of their proud fathers, sobbed aloud when the cruel blow was struck.

Beckley, taking advantage of the suspension of the rules, spoke up for a private mail box and a clock for the members.

The House did not spend much time in argument. Dickey, who is wise in parliamentary usage, tried hard to have some of the rules changed and Robertson, who is the very Solomon of the House on technicalities, had a short center on the rules.

Prendergast sought to introduce a joint resolution from the Senate but was ruled out of order.

Makainai handed in a petition for the extension of school street.

Dickey asked leave to introduce a bill for repairing the damages of the late storm, of which he had given notice on Tuesday. He was given permission and on Robertson's motion the bill was passed to its first reading and went to the printing committee.

Robertson's bill for certain changes in laws, etc., was read and ordered printed.

Gillilan, a Honolulu Republican, introduced a bill for a commission on plague fire losses. It was passed to the first reading and ordered printed.

Kumalea gave notice of a bill to

## PROHIBIT THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM DESTROYING ANY PROPERTY WITHOUT COMPENSA- TION.

Dickey moved that all bills be printed after being passed to first reading. Makekau seconded this and it was carried.

After this came a number of notices of bills to be introduced today and the reading and passing to print of other bills which will be found below.

### HOUSE STANDING COMMIT- TEES.

Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Hibbo (Ind.).  
Public Lands—J. P. Makainai (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makokau (Dem.-Ind.), A. E. Gillilan (Rep.), R. Puukii (Dem.), Nallima (Ind.).  
Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Paale (Ind.), J. W. Kelikoa (Dem.-Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).  
Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kaaiwai (Ind.).  
Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalea (Rep.).  
Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Gillilan (Rep.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.), J. Ewald (Ind.).  
Military—J. Ewald (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalea (Rep.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).  
Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), J. M. Monarar (Ind.-N. P.), J. K. Kauiwai (Ind.), G. P. Kaulimakaole (Ind.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.).  
Accounts—J. K. Makainai (Dem.-Ind.), W. B. Nallima (Ind.), R. Puukii (Dem.), J. K. Hibbo (Ind.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).  
Rules—R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).  
Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Kelik (Rep.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kauiwai (Ind.), J. K. Hibbo (Ind.).

## HOME RULERS FOR GAG LAW

**C**HILDISH arguments and long discussions again marked the day in the Senate, and when the House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock only one-third of the rules had been acted upon. From present indications all of today will be consumed in discussing the rules of procedure unless the present tactics are changed.

President Russell and Senator Carter opened up the morning session by arguing over the right of the chair to adopt rules of his own until the regular rules had been adopted. Russell claimed that he had a right to adopt any rules that he saw fit, and was plainly told by Carter that he was not in the chair to take any action of his own or to express any opinion, but was there rather to obey the commands of the Senatorial body.

The question of a trip to Molokai in connection with the lower House was

brought up and precipitated a warm debate. Some of the Senators stated that all previous expeditions of this kind had been mere pleasure trips, and it was urged that a special committee be sent instead of the entire House.

Most of the day was spent in arguing over the rules and when the afternoon session closed but little had been accomplished. The hottest argument of the day started by a proposed amendment of Senator White's to one of the rules, in which the freedom of debate was denied the members of the Senate. According to his amendment a Senator could speak but ten minutes at any time on the same question. Carter warmly pronounced this as "gag" law and told how such a rule would be sure to react upon its maker.

It was easy to see that the Senators of the Independent ranks were afraid of the eloquence of the Republican Senators, and it was with this idea that the attempt was made to limit the time of debate. With four good speakers on the Republican side and only two on the Home Rulers' side, it was clear that they feared the results of Republican oratory when some important questions should arise.

Nearly all of the Republicans expressed in glowing terms their objections to the rule, and White, fearful that their eloquence would carry the day, jumped into the breach and saved the Independents by moving to adjourn. The question will be resumed this morning.

Exactly on the minute President Russell called the Senate to order yesterday morning and during the prayer by the chaplain, four of the six Republican Senators were absent. Carter and Crabbe made their appearance immediately afterwards, while Baldwin and C. Brown arrived a few moments later.

The part of the minutes relating to the incident between President Russell and Senator Achi was changed upon suggestion from Senator Carter and the exact words uttered by Achi were inserted.

The actual business opened by an argument between White and Carter, each claiming their right to the floor at the same time. Carter appealed to the chair, who commanded White to take his seat.

The chair gave out that owing to the fact that he had not been furnished with any rules, he had therefore adopted a set of rules of his own. This was vigorously contested by Carter, who denied the right of the chair to act for himself in any capacity.

Carter moved that report of committees be received and when put to a vote was lost.

White here introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate proceed to Molokai in company with the members of the lower House next Friday evening, and that one representative from each party be permitted to accompany the Legislature. Reporters were instructed that no cameras would be allowed.

Senator C. Brown offered to amend the resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee from the lower House.

Brown proposed a second amendment so that only those who desire to go need attend.

White explained that the reason for prohibiting cameras was so that "no reflections could be cast upon the members of the Molokai settlement."

Carter moved that the trip be deferred until such time as the rules for

the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that so far the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

Brown thought that some time during the middle of the session would be time enough to visit Molokai and proposed that they pay attention to business for the next two days and adopt some rules. Brown stated that he had at least twenty-six bills to introduce as soon as the Senate was in shape to receive them, and feared that if every Senator had the same, the business could not be finished within the ninety days allowed them. He then moved that the resolution offered by Senator White be laid on the table.

Senator Kalaupapa is the first Senator to realize that the time lost in the house was due to the fact that each Senator thought it his duty to say something on the most trivial question which might arise, and he urged more expedition in the transaction of business. He followed his remarks by a passionate appeal in behalf of the unfortunate at Kalaupapa and urged the adoption of Senator White's resolution. "The committees," he said, "who have gone there from the Legislature before have made a pleasure trip of it and have come back knowing little more of the true condition of the lepers than they did before the visit. I will give my support to the resolution and amendment proposed by Mr. Brown."

To Carter's inquiry concerning the present condition of the lepers, Senator Kalaupapa replied that he had received a letter from the settlement on last Friday appealing for aid and describing their pitiable condition.

A third amendment was proposed by Senator Baldwin that a committee of five be appointed to act with House committee as a joint committee.

Senator Kaohi grew eloquent in his support of the resolution and argued that two days would be better than one day. He bitterly arraigned the previous expeditions to Molokai, claiming that all they had ever done was to ride horseback and in other ways make a pleasure trip of the whole. He urged that the trip be extended over three days, leaving here on Thursday instead of Friday.

The amendment by Carter was carried by a vote of seven to six. Carter evidenced a desire for work by moving that no recess be taken until the rules were adopted but failed to satisfy his brother Senators what provisions could be effected for meals. White moved to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. and the motion was lost.

C. Brown moved to proceed with the rules and refused to grant permission to Paris to introduce a resolution adopting some special rules.

The rules of procedure were then taken up until the house adjourned to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was resumed at 1:30 o'clock with but few of the Senators in their seats, the tardy ones straggling in one at a time until all seats were filled. The lobby was composed entirely of Hawaiians, the white people seeming to have lost interest in the proceedings.

The rules relating to the appointment of the various committees necessary met with a long debate and ended in very few changes.

Two hours were spent in passing on twelve sections of the rules, making only twenty-nine adopted out of a total of 104 sections to be acted upon.

Senator White was the chief obstructionist during the day and inspired Achi to move that the rules be referred back to a new committee and that White be appointed as chairman of the same.

Carter moved that the report of the old committee be received and the committee discharged and that a new committee be composed of Senators White, Kaniho and J. Brown. Motion was lost and the discussion of the rules again resumed.

An attempt was made to pass upon a rule to restrict the free discussion of any subject brought before the Senate by limiting any speaker to ten minutes for debate.

This was bitterly denounced by Carter, who pronounced it "gag" law. C. Brown expressed his opinion that such an action would react upon the Senators should the rule be adopted.

Achi supported the two previous speakers in an able argument, but during his speech Senator White was causing among his constituents and the Independents generally paid but little heed to what was being said.

Brown moved that when the question be put the ayes and noes be taken, but motion failed to carry.

Evidently fearful of the results of the eloquence of the Republican Senators upon his party, White moved for an adjournment until morning and Senator Carter moved an amendment that the house adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening but the maker of the original motion refused to permit it. The motion was put and carried.

## FIRE CLAIMS' COMMISSION

**R**EPRESENTATIVE GILFILLAN of Honolulu introduced the following House Bill 4—in the House of Representatives yesterday:

An Act to Provide For a Commission to Take Evidence Concerning Injuries to Property Caused by the Action of the Board of Health in Connection With the Suppression of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in This







# RESULTS GOOD.

**A**T THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, held yesterday morning in the offices of Castle & Cooke, a resolution was introduced and adopted by which the company will issue \$1,000,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of making permanent improve-

ments and applications to the property holdings of the company. It was stated in the meeting that probably not more than \$500,000 worth of the bond issue would be disposed of for the present.

The bond issue will be the means of allowing the earnings of the plantation to be devoted to the payment of dividends. No dividends will be authorized, however, until the directors and stockholders are assured that the dividends can be paid regularly without interruption.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Alderton; vice president, C. A. Cooke; secretary, E. B. Tenney; treasurer, W. A. Bowen; auditor, T. A. Robinson. Henry Waterhouse was asked to the list of di-

Treasurer Bowen's report showed that property valued at \$3,829,633.95 is held by the company under the designation of permanent improvements. During the past year the company's operating expenses aggregated \$31,725.79, of which \$461,167.01 is charged to the crop of 1900; \$529,245.16 to the crop of 1901; \$193,031.92 to the crop of 1902; \$9,000 to the crop of 1903. The total sugar product was \$38,141.52. The total sugar production of the company made the total earnings \$461,228.50. The total resources are placed at \$5,126,161.72. The liabilities amount to \$256,564.38, which include amounts due Castle & Cooke, the agricultural machinery company.

Manager W. W. Goodrich, in his report, says that owing to the difficulty in constructing the new mill, the crop for 1900 was not as large as it should have been. The crop amounted to 5,880 tons, taken

ning, he estimates that the crop would have amounted to 8,000 tons. The 1901 crop will be taken from 1,750 acres of plant cane and 300 acres of ratoons, and the product is estimated at 16,000 tons, tripling that of the present year. For the crop of 1902 there will be 1,400 acres of plant cane and 350 acres of ratoons. The 1903 crop will be taken from 2,500 acres of plant cane, and 1,500 acres of ratoons.

He reported that the pumps on the plantation furnish a daily water supply of 32,000,000 gallons. A old ditch supply is also utilized, having a capacity of 65,000,000 gallons daily. Twenty-four miles of permanent railroad have been constructed in the last fifteen months, and ten miles of portable track has also

The manager makes the following statement relative to labor conditions:

"There have been no 'labor troubles' and there have been men enough to do all necessary work besides all that has been done in the development of the plantation property for future profit.

"Owing to the general shortage of labor, however, throughout the group the standard of wages paid has been forced higher and the standard of work performed per man per day has dropped lower.

"We had the same conditions in 1889 and 1890 at the time the Ewa and Makaweli plantations were started and a great and rapid development of plantations all through the Islands.

"Wages are higher now than at any time since 1890 and for cutting and loading cane we are now paying about 50 per cent more than for the

two years ago."

## MAKAWELI'S PROSPECTS

Shareholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, or the Makaweli plantation, as it is also called, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce hall. The various reports of officers were presented and read, that of President Baldwin being devoted chiefly to the discussion of the crops. He spoke favorably of the

outlook for the coming year, and says that the plantation experienced no great difficulty during the late labor troubles.

Concerning the crop for the past year he says:

"The past year was not so good a year for the growing crops as the year 1899, owing to dry weather on the plantation and in the mountains at the head of our water supply the greater part of the summer. In consequence of this, the crop we are now milling will fall a little short of the estimate we made in the annual report for 1899.

"Our estimate made at that time, conditional on good growing weather for the crop we are now grinding, was:

	Tons.
Hawaiian Sugar Co. cane .....	13,500
Gay & Robinson cane .....	2,500

"The crop will probably turn out as follows:	10,490
	As
	Tons.
Hawailan Sugar Co. cane .....	13,659
Gay & Robinson cane (already taken off) . . . . .	1,716
	15,375
"For the crop of 1901-1902:	
	Acres.
Hawailan Sugar Co. cane plant .....	1,975
Hawailan Sugar Co. cane field .....	750
We may cultivate 300 acres more of cane, making total cane .....	3,475
"I have not obtained the acreage now under cultivation by Gay & Robinson, so will not be able to make a full estimate for the crop of 1902.	
"Notwithstanding the labor troubles on the plantations generally, the Makaweli plantation has got along very well. The	

"The sugar factory is being run full time, and we are turning out sugar as fast as we did in 1929.

"We anticipate no special difficulty about planting the usual amount of cane this year, or in being able to keep up most of the work on the plantation.

"The agreement with Messrs. Hay & Robinson for several hundred acres of extra land for taking out the Mahoe trees has not yet been made."

The Mariposa is due to arrive here tomorrow from San Francisco with our day's later news and mail.



# THE HOUSE WILL GO TO MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT IN A BODY

From Wednesday's Daily.

**T**HIRTY Representatives and probably fifteen Senators will spend Saturday at the Molokai leper settlement investigating conditions there with a view to legislation in the interests of the colonists.

The entire House of Representatives will make the journey to Kalaupapa. A resolution to this effect was passed yesterday. The matter has not come before the Senate yet, but in caucus the Independent Senators resolved to join in the investigation with the House. As the Independents now have a majority in the Senate, that body will doubtless go in its entirety.

The Representatives intend to ask the lepers what they want and to give it to them if possible. Without doubt the position of superintendent of the leper settlement, held now by C. B. Reynolds, will be abolished and the lepers given some form of local self-government. Reynolds' days of rule are numbered, say the Home Rulers. He is cordially hated by the lepers and the Representatives say the latter, being voters, are to have their will within the bounds of public safety.

John Emmeluth is authority for this and John is boss.

Whoever doubts this statement need only sit in the House one day. Show of speech, a hard student and sure of his help, Emmeluth presses the button whenever there is anything serious on and the garrulous Hawaiians do the rest. John doesn't talk a great deal. Like all fine workers he preserves his strength for the caucus and comes to the session primed with the assurance that he has but to open his snuff box and all the Independent legislators will assent.

John has what in the plumbing trade is called a "leadpipe." He knows his metal and moulds it over the fire of assiduous persuasion while stirring the contents of the kettle with a stick from the tree of the past.

He shines in the nightly caucuses, is diligent in the ante-breakfast confabs and at luncheon time hatches up many clever ideas. John is the Croker of the House.

Angry words, heated discussions and little work was the result of the seventh day of the Senate and at the end of yesterday's session the Senate was not one bit further ahead than when they convened in the morning. President Russell is unable to maintain order and his constant appeals to the secretary for advice at last angered some of the Senators to such an extent that they felt called upon to correct him.

An interpreter was appointed on the second day and was given his instructions, but they were of little avail, for despite repeated cautions, Bush continued to translate what he sees fit and forgets to interpret many of the speeches and motions made in Hawaiian, to the discomfort of the English-speaking Senators.

All through yesterday's session the Independents showed their hand and successfully killed every move made by the opposite party. With their majority they can even afford to lose one vote, for they are sure to win when the deciding vote of the chair is called for, as thus far when a tie has resulted Russell has not failed to support his constituency.

Every evening the Home Rulers meet in some convenient place and thoroughly discuss their work of the morning, and when they enter the Senate chamber they are backed and primed for the work in hand. Senator White has become their leader, either through his own volition or perchance he was invited to accept that position, and right well does he keep his followers in hand. Doing most of the talking himself, he is sure of eight votes in his favor when the question is put.

Knowledge of all this has forced itself upon the Republicans, and it was with the intention of breaking up these meetings, for at least one evening, that Senator Carter attempted to adjourn the Senate yesterday afternoon to meet again in the evening, but, as he might have expected, the motion was lost when put to the vote.

The rules of procedure are not adopted, and as they now stand they are back in the hands of the committee and may be delayed for several days, and meanwhile the Senate is transacting business without any head or rules to go by and is making itself the laughing stock of the public.

## HOUSE HAS A DAY OF WORK

**E**MMELUTH, Beckley and Dickey were late at the opening of the House of Representatives, though Emmeluth came in time to hear the prayer. After the roll call the Hawaiian were read in English and Hawaiian.

Robertson made a slight change in the minutes as read.

William Monahan stated his intention to introduce a bill to defray the expenses of the present session. He moved that the rules be suspended and Robertson objected, saying that the giving notice of intentions was not the order then. There was the usual argument over rules with much quoting of the procedure regulations and considerable display of ignorance of parties' intentions. Monahan finally withdrew his statement of intentions under pressure from Robertson.

Mr. Robertson then gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: "An act relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of

guardian and wards, and amending section 1367 of the Civil Code and section 28 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892 as amended by Act 14 of the Session Laws of 1893.

"An act to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons outside this Territory."

"An act to repeal sections 1573, 1582, 1587, 1588 and 1589 of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians."

Mr. Monahan, under suspension of the rules, read the bill to defray expenses of the Legislature. The bill appropriates \$45,000.

Monahan then restated his intention to bring in a bill to defray the session's expenses, and the rules having been suspended, he read the bill in full, as follows:

Section 1. There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of \$45,000 from the Public Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication. Dickey read the title of an act for "defraying the damages by the late storm."

Beckley read the following:

Whereas, It has been customary to select a committee to visit the leper settlement in the early part of former legislative sessions; and Whereas, It has now become imperative necessary that such a committee be immediately appointed to visit said settlement and investigate and determine as to the truth of rumors, report and complaint now coming from there as to inadequate and insufficient supply of food and other matters under the control of the Board of Health pertaining to said settlement; and,

Whereas, pending receipt of the report of the committee it would be impolitic and improper to have any more person or persons sent there by order of the Board of Health; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of nine members of this House be appointed to visit the settlement at an early opportunity and report as to the actual conditions there found, and also recommendations that they may deem necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Health, through its president, be requested to defer sending any person or persons that may properly come under existing laws to said settlement until said special committee shall have reported to this House and action taken thereon.

Speaker Akina asked for a vote on the Molokai resolution. Emmeluth moved that the committee on public health be included in the Molokai committee.

Giillian wanted a joint committee of House and Senate and said it would cost no more for all the members to go.

The speaker said the House must choose its own committees and let the Senate take care of itself. A call for a reading of the resolution was made and Secretary Meheula read it in English.

Giillian amended the resolution to include all the Representatives.

Makekau urged that a committee of three only be sent to Molokai, as if nine or all went it would mean a suspension of the Legislature.

Beckley said his idea in having the committee consist of nine was to have all the islands represented. He really favored having the entire House go. He said there was need for an investigation. "Under the Organic Act all men are free and equal," said Beckley. "There are 300 persons at the leper settlement on Molokai. They have been granted the right of suffrage. They have the right to justice and true representation. It is only proper that the House of Representatives should see all these people and hear their claims. As a matter of fact the entire House should go. It is the first time the lepers have had a voice in the national legislation. But to save time I favor a committee of nine only, though the whole House is not barred from going also. The matter of public health is one of the most important for our consideration and we should know just how things are at Molokai. Former Legislatures have tried to ameliorate conditions of these unfortunate. The public press has said that the lepers have not been supplied with the proper food. The Board of Health has tried to do its best. But you can understand the condition of the two crops in Hawaii. Pot is the food of Hawaiians and these unfortunate need it to sustain strength. If the Board of Health is unable to cope with the question it is our duty to study ways and means to improve those conditions. It will be unnecessary to wait for the consent of the Senate or for the appointment of a joint committee. I understand that there will be a similar resolution introduced in the upper house. We are the representatives of the people and should go ahead."

"It would be proper that no further shipment of lepers be made to Molokai until the settlement is investigated. If the settlement is found proper for reception of lepers, then and then only could more of the unfortunate be sent. If found not fit, things should be changed. We could go next Saturday and only be away one day!"

Emmeluth said there was another bill. "As these confined at Molokai have the same rights and privileges as we, it is a question of what form of government should be instituted there to give the lepers their legal rights," he said.

He said that he and the members of the House had the following message from the Governor:

"There are important questions to be decided by you in the consideration of this subject, which require your personal presence. It is therefore requested that you be present at the session of the House on Monday."

The House adjourned until today at 10 o'clock.

In communities that do not ask for them? Should the whole area of the Territory be occupied by such governments, or should experiments be made in one or two localities before going further?

"We find in this message that not only in this Legislature but from the Governor down we must be bathed in spirit of Constitution."

"In yielding our sympathy to the lepers we must not forget the rights of the majority—the clean people."

Giillian said the reason why he urged the whole House go to Molokai was that as he had had a large experience in transporting the lepers he knew it would take them all to investigate. They would have to divide into committees and inspect different parts of the settlement. Three or nine could not do the work thoroughly.

Giillian amended the resolution to include the whole House and it was vehemently seconded.

Aylett spoke for a committee of nine members only.

The resolution was carried with the amendment and a committee of three was appointed to arrange for the trip of the entire House. Emmeluth suggested the committee of three confer with the Senate committee.

Emmeluth said he would like to know if the press of Honolulu would be permitted to accompany the House to Molokai. Monahan moved that no photographic apparatus be allowed to be taken on the trip. This was carried.

Beckley moved that the courtesy of the House be extended to the press and one representative from each paper be permitted to go. This was carried.

Kanika wanted the names of the reporters who would accompany them given to the House, but he was ruled out of order.

On Robertson's motion Saturday was declared a holiday and on Hoogs' motion the House adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

### THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the House reconvened at 1:30 o'clock Monahan moved that all members and visitors to Molokai be prohibited from taking any sketches whatever at the leper settlement. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mahoe asked that the rules be taken up. He moved for a reconsideration of the report of the committee on rules.

Robertson said Mahoe's motion was out of order. A quarter of an hour of bickering followed, during which Robertson said Mahoe did not know the first thing about parliamentary usage; which was not quite true.

The speaker ruled that Mahoe's motion was out of order.

Emmeluth asked to withdraw his notice of a motion made Monday evening reducing standing committees from five to three. He wanted the committees to consist of five members as under the existing rules, and having given notice of his intention to ask the changing of the rule, he now desired to let it be unchanged.

Dickey noted that no finance committee had been appointed by the speaker.

The next half hour was consumed in fussing over a not-important rule of procedure.

Dickey asked for a suspension of rules 88, which is as follows: "No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule be adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor."

Nailima seconded the motion but it was not carried.

Ewaliko moved the adoption of all the rules.

Dickey pointed out that the rules had been adopted several days ago.

Ewaliko looked wise.

Robertson gave notice that he would move to amend rule 89 to conform with rule 86.

A half hour more was pleasantly passed in argument over rules and parts of rules, much delight being found by many members in slumbering while a few talked.

Speaker Akina appointed the following standing committees:

Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), K. Kaula (Ind.).

Public Lands—J. P. Makainai (Dem.), R. H. Makekau (Dem-Ind.), A. P. Giillian (Rep.), R. Puiki (Ind.), Nailima (Ind.).

Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), A. O. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Kaula (Ind.), J. W. Kelliko (Dem-Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem-Ind.).

Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kaula (Ind.).

Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Monahan, Jr. (Ind.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalae (Rep.).

Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Giillian (Rep.), H. M. Kanika (Dem.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem-Ind.), J. Ewaliko (Ind.).

Military—J. Ewaliko (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalae (Rep.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).

Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Prindergast (Ind.), J. M. Monahan (Ind.), J. K. Kaula (Ind.), G. P. Kaulamaka (Ind.), H. M. Kaula (Dem.).

Accounts—J. P. Makainai (Dem.), W. H. Nailima (Ind.), R. Puiki (Ind.), J. K. Hilo (Ind.).

Rules—H. M. Makekau (Dem-Ind.), A. O. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. H. Mahe (Ind.), J. K. Prindergast (Rep.), J. P. Kaulamaka (Ind.).

Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Kelliko (Rep.), W. Monahan, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kaula (Ind.), J. K. Hilo (Ind.).

**T**HE discussion between Senator Achi and the President of the Senate was the only incident of interest connected with the Senate yesterday, and though severely censured by the chair, there are many who think that Senator Achi was right.

Shortly after the morning session was called to order, Achi asked permission to introduce a bill for the benefit of the fire sufferers, and made a rousing speech in support of his motion. He was interrupted by Senator White, who rose to a point of order but failed to state it, and Achi appealed to the chair.

As has been customary all through the Senate proceedings, Russell sought advice from the secretary, and this was objected to by the Senator, who could not see what right Cayless had to interfere. Waxing warm, the angry Senator declared that Cayless should be "kicked out," and as the president jumped to his feet every one was at attention. It is the first time that there has been any angry words in the Senate chamber and all wondered what action Russell would take.

"I call you to order," he said; "sit down!"

Achi obeyed the mandate of the chair but could not resist attempting to speak again and once more received his instructions to sit down and remain seated until given permission to rise.

All through the sessions of both the morning and afternoon it was evident that the Independents had something up their sleeve, and every effort on the part of the Republicans to transact business met with debate, and invariably when the question was put the Independents carried the day by sheer force of numbers.

Senator Carter made a futile attempt to block the game of the Home Rulers by moving to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and thus prevent the usual caucus held by them, but again this was frustrated by the majority. It was evident from their subsequent action that they did not oppose the motion to adjourn from any desire to work, as they immediately took advantage of another motion for adjournment until this morning.

So long as the Senate continues to do business without rules, just so long will the Independents have full sway, and so thoroughly are they banded together under the leadership of Senator White that they have in addition the advantage of organized power.

Another point of disadvantage for the Republican side of the house is the fact that Interpreter Bush is very careful to interpret every speech and motion uttered in the English language, but is equally negligent in translating speeches and motions expressed in Hawaiian.

Three Senators, Carter, Baldwin and C. Brown, failed to answer "here" when the roll was called in the Senate yesterday morning, but put in their appearance shortly after. The minutes were read and approved upon a motion from Senator Kaine after a ruling from the chair to the effect that it was not necessary to make a separate motion each time any speech was desired interpreted, was spread upon the journal.

Senator White moved to the previous question in order to prevent a lengthy discussion which Senator Carter endeavored to precipitate concerning his understanding of a ruling made by Russell.

Senator Achi asked to be permitted to introduce a bill in regard to fire claims and upon being put to a vote the Independents stood solid, casting eight votes against the presentation of any bill. Carter jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn, stating that it was evident that the Independent members were not desirous of transacting any business, but the motion was lost.

Achi asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution in regard to the use of the Hawaiian language in the Legislature relating to section 44 of the Organic Act.

The chair attempted to rule Achi out of order and raised a vigorous protest from the Republican ranks. He was permitted to continue and translated his own speech.

Kaine thought it impossible for the house to entertain the resolution, saying that under the rule no resolution could be presented to the house at this time and citing rule No. 23.

Carter claimed there were no rules adopted and therefore the speaker was not out of order.

Kaine explained it was a section of the United States Constitution he referred to and not the rules.

Carter asked that the question be put: "Does the house object to Senator Achi presenting bill or not?"

Kaine argued that such a proceeding was against the Organic Law, section 44, according to his opinion all transactions of the Senate thus far were illegal.

Baldwin was emphatic in his statement that the rules must be passed on, as the house could not proceed further without them. He urged Achi to withdraw his motion, and with a significant understanding by all in the house turned to Senator White, the leader of the Independent party, and asked him if they were ready to proceed with the rules.

Kaine again resumed his argument, but was interrupted by Achi, who rose to a point of order, asking the chair if a member was permitted to speak more than twice on the subject before action was taken. He was informed by the chair that there were no rules, and to Carter's question "Can a member speak ten times?" replied, "Yes, a thousand times," and slanted smilingly at the Independent Senators.

Achi commanded the attention of the chair, and for the first time former was shown in the Senate. He claimed that it was costing the people \$50 a day to support the Senate and so far nothing had been accomplished. "The Independents are obstructing the work and they should be asked," he said, "and the Republicans have done all they can do to advance the business."

The moment I present something

tantible so that we can proceed, then does the opposite side stand together and prevent any action. They are banded together to prevent us from accomplishing any honest work and having the majority have us at their mercy."

"I have already contended before this house that it was important to present a bill for the benefit of the fire sufferers."

Achi was here interrupted by Kaine, who raised a point of order but failed to state it.

Achi asked the chair to permit him to continue. Russell was at a loss what to do and sought advice from the secretary. Achi objected to interference of the clerk and claimed it continued that Cayless should be "kicked out."

"Cayless," he said, "is continually offering advice to the president and I object to it. He has no right to do so and if he continues should be kicked out of the house."

"Mr. Achi," interrupted the chair, "I call you to order. You are using language more adapted to the street than the Senate chamber." Turning to the stenographer he asked him to read Mr. Achi's statement from his notes. This was done.

Senator White jumped to his feet and was recognized by the chair, who was evidently glad of an opportunity to end an argument which might result in depriving him of his chief aid and adviser.

The vote for presenting the resolution of Achi was called for and again the Independents remained solid and defeated the motion.

C. Brown moved to proceed with rules and the motion carried. He suggested that owing to the unanimous agreement of the rules committee rules 1 to 19, inclusive, be acted upon at the same time, but an amendment was proposed that they be taken up singly, and same was carried.

The balance of the morning session was spent in discussing the first six rules and the Senate adjourned until afternoon.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was again resumed when the Senate convened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It was proposed as an amendment to rule No. 11 to give the president of the Senate the right to vote on all questions, but this was bitterly opposed by the Republican Senators C. Brown and Carter, who argued that such a procedure would be without precedence.

The fight was taken up by several Senators of the Independent party who, even though one of their party had been honored with the position of president, did not think he should be deprived of his vote. Able to carry everything their way whenever occasion necessitated, the Independents wished to make assurance doubly sure by securing one more vote to their overwhelming majority.

The rule causing the trouble reads as follows:

"To decide all questions wherein the vote taken shall result in a tie, but otherwise he shall not vote except on matters where the decision is reached by ballot."

C. Brown moved to amend the motion by adding to the end of section No. 11 the following words: "Or upon the final passage of a bill." Carter rose to second the motion, which after more argument on both sides was placed before the Senate and carried.

Cecil Brown attempted to put a stop to the useless discussion ensuing after the reading of each section of the rules by declaring that such work would occupy the attention of the Senate until the end of the month and ended a spirited speech by saying, "It is all bosh and must be stopped."

Evidently fearful that his protegee, the assistant secretary, would be overlooked in the duties prescribed for the officers of the Senate, and therefore would have but little claim to a salary, Senator White desired that some of the duties properly belonging to the secretary be apportioned to Coney. This was warmly contested by C. Brown and Baldwin, who were of the opinion that the assistant secretary should work under the secretary and assist him in his work when necessary.

C. Brown as chairman of the committee thought that the only reason why every rule was being opposed by the Independents was because Senator White had carried the rules to a caucus of his party and they were not satisfied. He then suggested that a new committee be appointed to draft rules and stated that he did not wish to be a member of the new committee.

Carter moved that the rules be referred back to the committee, and upon a second from Achi the vote was taken and as usual was lost by the vote standing Independents 8, and Republicans 6.

Disgusted with the proceedings, Senator Carter jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn until 7:30 p. m., and when the question was put the vote resulted in a tie. President Russell exercised his right to vote and as usual sided with the Independent ranks, thus defeating the motion.

Carter then moved to adjourn and the motion was carried by a vote of eight to six.

The Senate will convene again this morning at 10 o'clock and it is probable that the rules will again be taken up. If the business is expedited the estimates and appropriations will probably be considered also.

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George W. Ward of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cold, cough, croup and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the cold, cough and croup have all left me. I can breathe the atmosphere of an honest medicine. For sale by H. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaiian Territory."

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We have plenty of the right kind for

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Mr. H. Z. Austin of the Honolulu Tobacco Co. says that last year while in the States he used four bottles of Newbro's Herpicide for baldness, on the recommendation of a friend who was cured by the same remedy. Now he has a beautiful



NEWS OF WORLD  
CONDENSED

Plague reported at Cape Town.  
Sugar-Haw steadily reduced, quiet.  
Ethiopian Navy, mauling and composed.  
The tree measure is still held back in Congress.

A temperance crusade has been started in San Jose.  
Colonel Theo. Roosevelt has returned to civilization.  
J. P. Morgan has gone into the London commercial field.

The San Jose scale is destroying peach orchards in Ohio.  
A negro is to become principal of a new York school.

Three cases of smallpox are reported from Fresno, Cal.  
The health of Queen Sophia of Sweden is much improved.

The plan to extend land laws has been vigorously opposed.  
Sir Francis Cook, the merchant prince of England, is dead.

It is said that another Chinese railway is contemplated.  
The Cincinnati street railway systems may be consolidated.

The tone of speculation in New York is very much confused.  
A big strike is threatened among the mechanics of Pittsburgh.

W. K. Vanderbilt and party are cruising in the Mediterranean.  
The late census of Italy's population shows a figure of 35,000,000.

Episcopal Bishop Spalding of Colorado is suffering from paralysis.  
The "Chicagoer" is very sick.

The Colony government objects to receiving recruits in Australia.  
A Tucson mining magazine recently blew up and killed seven men.

Francis H. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, is very sick.  
Gaston Deschamps, the French literary critic, is to visit California.

Congress was in a deadlock over the war revenue bill on February 15.  
Germany is still warring with the Kaiser for his pro-British actions.

It is said that England, Germany and Portugal are in secret agreement.  
It is said that the volunteer troops will all be mustered out by June 15.

Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, had his secret papers stolen.  
Mrs. Nation and her sisters were treated to a fire-hose bath at Beloit, Kas.

Professor Weinzierl of New Mexico thinks he has a cure for consumption.  
The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been broken off.

It is said that the Burlington railroad is seeking an outlet for Pacific traffic.  
A number of incendiaries are setting fires to hotels in Chicago and New York.

Nantucket Island was ice-bound and cut off from meat supplies for ten days.  
On February 18 it was reported that all Europe was in the grip of a blizzard.

Mayor Van Wyck of New York has disapproved of the New York police bill.  
A colony of sixteen Mormons with fifty-eight wives were found in Paris recently.

Two engines crashed together near San Bernardino last week. Two lives were lost.  
Wu Ting Fang spoke at Cleveland, O., February 19 on Washington and Confucius.

A company has been incorporated in Utah to construct the Salt Lake railway.  
The President has decided to call an extra session of Congress at an early date.

It has been decided to open the gates of the Pan-American Exposition on Sundays.  
The co-eds of Berkeley are to give a play for the benefit of their athletic clubs.

The colonist rate has brought a continuous stream of people into San Francisco.  
A committee from the Chicago Commercial Club are to tour the Western States.

A New Orleans negro who murdered an entire family, was lynched February 17.  
A cable states that an American consul, Alex. Wood, in Germany, has gone insane.

The German consul denies the story of his having quarrelled with Sir Alfred Milner.  
Ninety-one thousand dollars was paid for a piece of property in San Mateo county.

Senator Hanna entertained President and Mrs. McKinley at dinner February 16.  
Mrs. Nancy Bray of Los Angeles recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday.

The inheritance tax shows the Huntington estate to be worth about \$30,000,000.  
The deposits of the associated New York banks, February 15, exceeded \$1,000,000,000.

There was a great rush of business during the last week before Congress adjourned.  
Eight boxers were decapitated at Shanghai after trial by Viceroy Chang Chi Tung.

The new Italian Ministry will continue negotiations to secure the extradition of anarchists.  
American Labor Union literature, printed in Spanish, is being distributed in Porto Rico.

Several new warships are to be launched soon for the service of the British navy.  
An attempt was made by an incendiary to burn down a new block in Whittier, Cal.

Little James Monahan of Waterbury, Mass., sought warmth in a water barrel and froze to death.  
The Maya Indians were defeated in another engagement by the Federal troops February 17.

The California Distillery Company is to undergo an investigation at the hands of the Government.  
At last reports the Empress Dowager was weakening to the demands of the new of the Powers.

A recent wholesale arrest of the violators of the Sunday closing law, was made in Los Angeles.  
C. M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company, is the man who effected the recent big steel deal.

A Hinch gun on the battleship Kearsarge exploded while being used at target practice off Key West.  
Captain Cyril King, assistant United States quartermaster, has been discharged from the Army.

After losing some money at cards a Seattle man cut the throat of the man who won, with a pocketknife.  
It is said that General Kitchener's forces are close on the trail of the retreating Boers under De Wet.

W. L. Gill, formerly one of the foremost lawyers of California, died recently in Agnew's Insane Asylum.  
President Compers reports a demand by colleges and universities for lectures by representative trade-unionists.

The Weather Bureau service bill has passed and the cable will be laid to Tahiti Island from San Francisco.  
A statue of Robert Louis Stevenson is among the American works of art selected for the Buffalo Exposition.

A genuine Raphael painting, for which William H. Vanderbilt offered \$50,000, is to be sold at auction in Berlin.  
A new church society has been formed in Chicago for silent devotion worship, to be open all day and through the evening with no other sound than the low tones of the organ to break the silence.

The post office has been closed at Leavenworth, Kas.  
William Troup, an aged pioneer of Woodland, is dead.

It is said that this Alaskan winter is the coldest in years.  
The Alaskan and Canadian are still playing in San Francisco.

It is said that the German trade is still on the down grade.  
Edward Baird Mackie, a prominent attorney of Oakland, is dead.

The Pennsylvania silk mills are at a standstill because of a strike.  
W. P. Sullivan, chief of San Francisco police, is ill with diphtheria.

There is a heavy honey harvest in San Diego county, Cal., this year.  
Heavy-duty car line of 120 miles is in successful operation at Vallejo.

The teamsters of San Francisco were on the verge of a strike at last reports.  
The electric car system between Berkeley and Kern City, Cal., is now running.

American jam and fruit pulp are becoming a large feature of England's imports.  
San Joaquin county, Cal., is making a strong fight for the proposed State dairy school.

Memorial services were held in memory of Francis Willard throughout the States.  
The pulpit has attacked the San Francisco officials, who permit slavery in the Chinese quarter.

A bill against Chinese and Japanese slavery will be introduced in the California Legislature.  
Two different measures are before the California Legislature to stop the traffic in Chinese girls.

Rev. G. W. Stone, of the Unitarian Church will work in the interests of his church on the Coast.  
A favorable report has been made on the Chinese basin lease by the committee from the Legislature.

A quarter of a million dollars has been apportioned by the California Legislature to the State University.  
A draw of twenty rounds was fought between Bobby Dobbs and Peter Jackson at Memphis February 15.

A bill has been made by the United States Senate in the harbor bill at last reports from the Coast.  
The four buffalo bulls in the Golden Gate Park at San Francisco engaged in a fierce fight and one was killed.

A dead soldier, trying to escape the police, slid down a rope from the 11-story building in San Francisco.  
The Louisville Sullivan-Kearns fight of February 18 lasted twenty rounds and resulted in a victory for Sullivan.

Mrs. E. Milvin, an aged tourist from Illinois, was run down by an electric car in Los Angeles and killed.  
A disagreement on the endowment question threatens to disrupt the Order of B'nai B'rith in San Francisco.

Aged King Christian of Denmark, while walking with his son, was run down by a bicyclist and bruised severely.  
A Mendocino county forest of 25 acres is to be presented to the State of California by Henry Crowell, the capitalist.

While driving to the Capitol at Sacramento last week Governor Gage's team was lost, but no serious damage resulted.  
It is thought that the illness of John McCutcheon, artist and newspaper man through the Philippine war, will result fatally.

A large reception was given by the students and faculty of the University of California to President Wheeler February 16.  
It is said that Minister De Witt's position in the Russian tariff war is not the nature of an experiment and not well supported.

Robenau, the Berlin electrical expert, declares that it will be possible in a few years to circle the globe in twenty-two days.  
The old Pioneer Hall, on Montgomery street, San Francisco, was badly damaged by fire and the janitor perished in the flames.

Two hundred Filipino insurgents were driven into the mountains by a detachment of soldiers under Lieutenant Low on February 15.  
A section in the arid lands bill has been discovered, the effect of which would be to require changes in the law in many States.

Western lines now concede the rights of the Canadian Pacific to participate in New York immigration business on an equitable basis.  
Measures have been introduced in Congress to revive the grade of Vice Admirals and the benefit of both Admirals Schley and Sampson.

A battle between the clerical element and the populace is being waged in Rome over some nude statues surrounding a public fountain.  
Whitlaw Reid may be named as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States for the coronation of Edward VII, which may take place in June.

An amendment has been made to the subsidy bill excluding from subsidy all fast ships and vessels carrying petroleum in cases and barrels.  
A cable from Glasgow states that two-thirds of the outer plating on the Shamrock has been placed and the yacht is rapidly nearing completion.

A movement is on foot to repeal the antiquated law of Santa Monica, Cal., two-thirds of the voters having signed a petition for the purpose.  
Pugilist Ruhlin was arrested for a friendly boxing match with his sparring partner in a music hall in Chicago. He was released on \$500 bonds.

A rare volume, "The Rights of Women and Children," printed in the sixteenth century, has been found in the Columbia University library.  
Pension Commissioner Evans will not be reappointed April 1 and it is said that he will be succeeded by Captain Archibald Lybrand of Ohio.

A Vancouver man of small stature, while being held over a red-hot stove as a practical joke, drew out his knife and stabbed his tormentor fatally.  
Governor Roosevelt is much annoyed by the stories of his hunting expedition and denies them all, though he says he killed twelve mountain lions.

A Philadelphia, who left his wife and married his niece, is under arrest for bigamy, though he says he has a decree of divorce from his first wife.  
The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to the international exhibition of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase in 1903 has passed the House.

The Pendleton bill, appropriating \$100,000 as an emergency health fund for the use of the Governor and California State Board of Health, was passed.  
Commander Benj. F. Tilley, at Tutuila, Samoa, whose term has expired, will visit the Coast, but it is expected that he will be reappointed by the Navy Department.

Walter G. Farnham, who is well known to the San Francisco police as a swindler, has been heard of at Chicago, where he swindled a wealthy real estate man out of \$5,000.  
The big tree bill passed the Senate, but opposition is expected in the House and Governor Gage has been asked to accept the State's responsibility to support the grove.

Catherine Davis, a California trained nurse, shot a Kansas City young druggist last week. She said she meant to kill herself but accidentally discharged the pistol and shot him.  
An old man who had killed a man in Michigan twenty-five years before, recently shot and gave himself to the San Francisco authorities, who telegraphed to the Michigan authorities.

A reply was received directing that the murderer be released as the supervisors would not stand the expense of transportation.  
The San Francisco teamsters are on a strike.

An objectionable waterway at Bakerfield was filled in at night by citizens to prevent an irrigation interference.  
Jim Fain, the Arizona murderer, is being held by the relatives of Mrs. Alexander the woman he shot.

There was frantic competition among the English society women for securing tickets for the opening of Parliament.  
The authority bill has been sidetracked in the Senate, and the oleomargarine measure has almost unanimous favor.

Dr. Howard of Stanford thinks that Professor Ross will be accepted by the Nebraska University, and that the opposition was inspired by political motives.  
The American Protective Tariff League has awarded the preference of all foreign and domestic champagne and vintage to the Brotherhood Wine Company.

An Illinois Legislative committee will investigate the Zion City Bank of Chicago, conducted by John Alexander Dowrie, the alleged faith-healer.  
Marvin Ford of San Francisco rendered desperate by losses at the races, struck down a Chinese messenger and took from him a bag containing \$215.

The religious marriage of M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, to Mlle. Germaine Brice was performed at Paris February 16.  
The young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has passed his examination for rank of military captain.

Four American art students were arrested in the streets of Paris while parading in palanquins carried by hired hoodlums, at midnight. They were released.  
Henry W. Nutt, a Grand Army of the Republic veteran of San Francisco, arrived at a Los Angeles Soldiers' Home for a visit to a brother there just in time to meet a funeral procession coming out. It was the funeral of his brother.

Varsalia Garcia, a prominent resident of Phoenix, Ariz., shot and killed his father-in-law, Spriano Moreno, 70 years of age, because the old man would not consent to the marriage of his young daughter and the brother of Garcia. The wedding will take place at once—all objections being removed.

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